

279-3378

10/24/2014

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

OCT 24 2014

Shannon Yanocha
FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

SUBJECT: Label Amendment – Formatting and Uses Updated
Product Name: Bandolier Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-3378
Application Date: April 2, 2014
Decision Number: 489873

Dear Ms. Yanocha:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). If you have any questions, please contact Dianne L. Morgan by phone at 703-305-6217, or via email at morgan.dianne@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn V. Montague
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

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BANDOLIER Herbicide

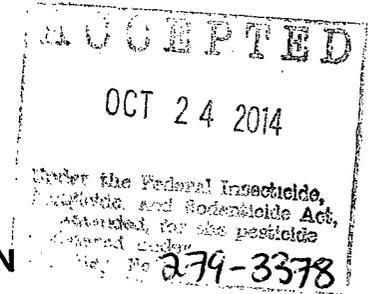
Group 14 Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 279-3378

EPA Est. 279-

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Active Ingredient: | By Wt. |
| Sulfentrazone..... | 39.6% |
| Other Ingredients: | 60.4% |
| | 100.0% |

Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende esta etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle, (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

If Inhaled
Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on Skin or Clothing
Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in Eyes
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15- 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes. Then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Swallowed
Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

From **FMC**
FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

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ATTENTION

-Although this label may appear similar to the label on a product you may have used, there may be important label differences. Users must read, understand and strictly follow all label directions, precautions and restrictions.

-It is the user's responsibility to be sure the product is approved for sale or use on the intended crop and for use in the specific geographic area.

-It is the user's responsibility to be aware of and to follow all State or local precautions or restrictions not appearing on this product label.

-Prior to purchase or use of this product, read the Terms of Sale or Use and Limitation of Warranty and Liability on page 2 of this label. If the terms and conditions are unacceptable, return the product immediately in the original and unopened container.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface water advisory: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not apply more than the allowed amount of BANDOLIER per acre per twelve-month period as stated in Table 4. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. These requirements only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

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Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.
Re-entry Statement: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use or store around the home.

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat.

In Case of Spill

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300.

To Confine Spill

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: (For containers greater than 5 gallons) Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. (For containers 5 gallons or less) Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Returnable/Refillable Containers - Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Notice: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some weeds are known to develop resistance to herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of herbicide resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area. Consult the local or State agricultural advisors for details. If herbicide resistance should develop in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control can not be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the listed rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than listed label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BANDOLIER is a selective soil-applied herbicide for the control of susceptible broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds. BANDOLIER is formulated as a 4 pounds per gallon flowable containing the active ingredient, sulfentrazone. **If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") from rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 to 10 days after the BANDOLIER treatment, a shallow incorporation may be needed to obtain desired weed control.** When activating moisture is received after dry conditions, BANDOLIER will provide a reduced level of control of susceptible germinating weeds. Soil applications of BANDOLIER must be made before crop seed germination to prevent injury to the emerging crop seedlings. When applications after planting are delayed, injury may occur if seeds are germinating or if they are located near the soil surface

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with BANDOLIER.

Proper handling instructions: BANDOLIER may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pads or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

BANDOLIER may be applied to soil as a preplant incorporated treatment or as a pre-emergence (prior to weed and/or crop emergence) surface application. Additional application methods include post-plant treatments, over-the-top and layby, in various crops. Application methods are defined in the following Crop Use Directions sections.

Preplant incorporated treatments require a uniform surface application followed by incorporation. Do not incorporate to a depth greater than 2 inches which may result in poor weed control. Care must be taken not to create overlaps in treated zones due to soil movement, which will result in excessive BANDOLIER rates that could result in adverse crop response.

All soil applications and the residual activity of post-plant applications of BANDOLIER require adequate moisture for herbicidal activation. The ultimate amount of moisture, whether supplied by rainfall or irrigation, is dependent on several factors. These factors include but are not limited to existing soil moisture at application, soil type, organic matter and tillth. In crop situations dependent on rainfall, BANDOLIER can await activating moisture for extended periods (10 to 14 days or longer) depending on the soil parameters described above. Once activated, BANDOLIER will provide activity on existing weeds. The level of activity will depend on the weed species and their size at time of activation. Where irrigation is not available and rainfall has not provided activation, particularly for surface applications of BANDOLIER, a shallow incorporation is recommended for destruction of any germinating weeds and to incorporate BANDOLIER. Herbicide incorporation will initiate the process of activation with existing soil moisture. In circumstances where prolonged periods without rainfall and/or irrigation is not possible, alternative or additional weed management practices (cultivation or post-applied herbicides) may be required.

Extreme care must be exercised and the Crop Specific Use Directions followed exactly in crops allowing post plant applications of BANDOLIER. Over-the-top and lay-by applications will provide contact and residual weed control, depending on species. The addition of surfactants may increase contact weed control performance but may also increase the risk of adverse crop response as well.

BANDOLIER HERBICIDE PRODUCT USE RATES

The following directions for the selection of BANDOLIER application rates are critical to achieve maximum performance and to insure maximum crop safety. The user is required to read and follow the specific BANDOLIER use directions and restrictions for each crop as defined in subsequent sections of this label. The user is cautioned that some crops respond differently to BANDOLIER. This response is governed by the BANDOLIER application rate, various soil factors and inherent crop sensitivity. The Crop Specific Use Directions have been designed to minimize the risk of adverse crop response while maintaining optimum weed control.

Mode of Action

Sulfentrazone, the active ingredient in BANDOLIER, is a potent inhibitor of the enzyme Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase IX (PPO IX) required for the formation of chlorophyll. Inhibition of PPO IX enzyme results in the liberation of singlet oxygen (O) that, in turn, disrupts cellular membranes and causes cellular leakage. The ultimate manifestation of the process is cellular death leading to plant death. The selective herbicidal activity of sulfentrazone is based on its greater affinity for the PPO IX enzyme in weed species versus crop plants.

Mechanism of Action

Following the application of BANDOLIER to soil, germinating seeds and seedlings take up sulfentrazone from the soil solution. The amount of sulfentrazone in soil solution, and available for weed uptake, is determined primarily by soil type, organic matter and soil pH. Sulfentrazone adsorbs to the clay and organic matter (OM) fractions of soils; effectively limiting the amount of active ingredient immediately available to control weeds. Soils typically increase in clay content through the series from coarse to fine as noted in the following Soil Classification Chart, Table 1.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

Table 1

| <u>COARSE</u> | <u>MEDIUM</u> | <u>FINE</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sand | Sandy clay loam | Silty clay loam |
| Loamy sand | Sandy clay | Silty clay |
| Sandy loam | Loam | Clay loam |
| | Silt loam | Clay |
| | Silt | |

Influence of Soil type, organic matter and pH on BANDOLIER Use Rates and Crop Response

Soil organic matter content can vary widely and independently of soil type and requires an accurate analysis of representative soil samples to determine its content.

Soil pH also exerts a dramatic affect on sulfentrazone availability in the soil solution. As soil pH increases, sulfentrazone availability increases. Accurate soil pH information will require an accurate analysis of representative soil samples.

The total amount of sulfentrazone available in solution, in any given soil, is determined by the interaction of soil type (clay content), % organic matter and pH. The application timing (relative to the emergence of the crop and weeds) and amount of rainfall and/or irrigation received will ultimately determine, in conjunction with the soil parameters and pH, the amount of sulfentrazone in soil solution. It is important to note that BANDOLIER can await activating moisture. However, diminished weed control may result due to the successive increase in weed growth versus timing of activation.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a BANDOLIER soil application can also significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in the soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial BANDOLIER application rate, timing, amount and pH of irrigation water and sensitivity of the crop and it's growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with the advance in growth stage among most crops.

The following Crop Specific Use Directions have been designed with specific BANDOLIER recommendations for each crop based on the soil type, soil organic matter, and soil pH interactions described above. The user is cautioned that crop tolerance and weed control performance are based on strict adherence to these recommendations.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Utilize a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Utilize nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets to avoid spray drift or inadequate foliar and/or soil coverage. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre by ground. Be aware that overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping or turning while spraying may result in excessive application and subsequent crop response.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Application

BANDOLIER may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal residues on or in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a BANDOLIER soil application can also significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in

adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial BANDOLIER application rate, application timing, amount and pH of the irrigation water, and the sensitivity of the crop and the growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with advancing growth stages of most crops.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

BANDOLIER should be metered into the irrigation system continuously for the duration of the water application. BANDOLIER should be diluted in sufficient volume to insure accurate application over the area to be treated. Use the appropriate amount of water to carry the product to the soil surface. Continuous agitation is required to maintain product suspension in the solution tank. A jar test should be conducted to ensure that phase separation would not occur during dilution and application. Failure to achieve a uniform dilution throughout the time of application may result in undesirable residues or less than desirable weed control. Flush the lines at the completion of the application and then turn the water off promptly.

When using water from public water systems; DO NOT APPLY BANDOLIER THROUGH ANY IRRIGATION SYSTEM PHYSICALLY CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. BANDOLIER may be applied through irrigation systems, which may be supplied by a public water system only if water from the water system is discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. Before beginning chemigation, always make sure that the air gap exists and that there is no blockage of the overflow of the reservoir tank.

Application with Dry Fertilizers

BANDOLIER may be applied impregnated on dry fertilizers. When applied as directed with adequate soil coverage, BANDOLIER dry bulk fertilizer mixtures will provide satisfactory weed control.

Follow all BANDOLIER label directions regarding product use rates per acre, registered crops, incorporation, special instructions and precautions.

Apply BANDOLIER /dry fertilizer mixtures with ground equipment only.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company preparing, storing, transporting, selling or applying the BANDOLIER/dry fertilizer mixture.

Impregnation Directions

To impregnate BANDOLIER on dry bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment.

Prepare a slurry of BANDOLIER in a clean container using clear water. Slowly add the BANDOLIER/water slurry to the impregnation spray tank and finish filling as needed with clear water. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of BANDOLIER onto the fertilizer during mixing.

Refer to the SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT section for directions for cleaning impregnation equipment, transport equipment, loading equipment and application equipment.

Apply the BANDOLIER dry bulk fertilizer with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The BANDOLIER dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface. Uneven spreading leaving untreated areas can cause poor weed control or overlapping areas with potential increased BANDOLIER use rates could result in possible crop response.

A minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with the listed amount of BANDOLIER must be applied per acre to achieve adequate soil coverage for satisfactory weed control.

DO NOT impregnate BANDOLIER onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide.

Refer to the appropriate crop section of the BANDOLIER label to determine the rate of BANDOLIER to be applied per acre. Use the following table to determine the amount of BANDOLIER to be impregnated on a ton (2000 pounds) of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer that will be applied per acre.

For those rates not listed in the following table, calculate the amount of BANDOLIER to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \frac{2000}{\text{Pounds dry fertilizer per acre}} & \times & \begin{array}{l} \text{BANDOLIER use rate} \\ \text{in fluid ounces} \\ \text{per acre} \end{array} \\
 & & = \begin{array}{l} \text{ounces of BANDOLIER} \\ \text{to be applied per} \\ \text{ton of fertilizer} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

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RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATION OF DRY BULK FERTILIZERS WITH BANDOLIER

Table 2

| Dry Fertilizer Rate (lb/acre) | Ounces BANDOLIER per ton of fertilizer | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | BANDOLIER Use Rate Per Acre | | |
| | 8.0 Fluid Ounces per Acre | 10.1 Fluid Ounces per Acre | 12.0 Fluid Ounces per Acre |
| 200 | 80 | 101 | 120 |
| 250 | 64 | 80.8 | 96 |
| 300 | 53.3 | 67.3 | 80 |
| 350 | 45.7 | 57.7 | 68.6 |
| 400 | 40 | 50.5 | 60 |
| 450 | 35.6 | 44.9 | 53.3 |

Application with Liquid Fertilizer

BANDOLIER may be applied using liquid fertilizer solutions as the carrier. The fertilizer solutions may either be concentrate formulations as blended or diluted with water. When applied as directed with adequate soil coverage, BANDOLIER applied with liquid fertilizer mixtures will provide satisfactory weed control. However, adequate soil coverage is essential to achieve acceptable levels of weed control.

Herbicide mixing, solution stability and/or compatibility problems can occur when liquid fertilizers are used as a carrier. Compatibility tests must be conducted prior to mixing to insure tank mixture compatibility and stability. The use of compatibility agents may be beneficial to achieve and maintain a homogenous solution.

Mixing Instructions for Liquid Fertilizer Applications

Fill the clean spray tank to one half of the total volume with the fertilizer solution. Start the spray tank agitation system. Prepare a slurry of BANDOLIER in a clean container with clean water using equal volumes of BANDOLIER and clean water. Slowly add the BANDOLIER/water slurry to the spray tank. Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate to the spray tank. Better mixing of the BANDOLIER/water slurry may be achieved if the slurry is added using induction systems on the sprayer fill plumbing system.

Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. Sufficient and continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a homogenous spray solution. The spray system must be designed such that there is sufficient flow capacity to uniformly apply the spray mixture and maintain adequate tank agitation. Some systems may require separate pumps to simultaneously supply the spray system and the spray tank agitation system. Insure the BANDOLIER slurry is thoroughly mixed before application.

For tank mixtures with other herbicide(s), a compatibility test must be conducted to insure product compatibility before mixing. Read and follow all the directions, precautions and restrictions of the tank mixture products prior to mixing.

Apply the BANDOLIER spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the BANDOLIER spray mixture remaining in the tank.

Do not premix BANDOLIER spray solutions in nurse tanks.

Follow all BANDOLIER label directions regarding product use rates per acre, registered crops, application instructions, incorporation directions, special instructions and all precautions.

All individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer blending, storage, transportation, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company preparing, selling or applying the BANDOLIER and fertilizer mixture.

SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

To avoid drift, do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph. Do not exceed spray pressures of 40 psi unless specified by the manufacturer of drift reducing spray tips and nozzles.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.
4. Applicators must observe and abide by the requirements of the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See information on Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions in subsequent sections).

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the greatest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flow generally produce larger droplets.

Pressure - When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray pressure.

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces larger droplets in many types of nozzles.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles for both ground and aerial applications. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back usually produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential in aerial applications

Boom Length – For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height - Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment – When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc).

Wind – Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they may potentially affect spray drift .

Temperature and Humidity – When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions – Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and little to no wind. They often begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low speed wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas – The pesticide should only be applied when the wind is blowing away from sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

Off-Target Movement of BANDOLIER

Drift of dilute spray mixtures containing BANDOLIER must be prevented. Observation of the preceding environmental conditions, correct application equipment design, calibration and application practices will significantly diminish the risk of off-target spray drift. BANDOLIER can cause significant symptomology by drift on to sensitive crops and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contacted by BANDOLIER drift mixtures. Depending on concentration of the spray solution and droplets size (effectively determining the dosage of sulfentrazone) and also depending on the inherent sensitivity of the plants involved, these spots or lesions may or may not coalesce. These effects will usually not have lasting effects on plant growth, but will likely reduce the value of affected fruit or foliage where grade or quality is associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive crops, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of BANDOLIER on to unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. FMC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of BANDOLIER.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BANDOLIER USE PER ACRE PER 12 MONTH PERIOD*

Refer to the crop section of this label for specific product use directions.

Table 3

| Crop | Ounces BANDOLIER Per Acre | Pound Active Sulfentrazone Per Acre |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Row Crops | | |
| Corn | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Fallow | 8.0 | 0.25 |

| | | |
|--|------|--------|
| Peanuts | 9.6 | 0.30 |
| Potatoes | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Soybeans | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Sugarcane | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Sunflowers | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Sunflower subgroup 20B | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Tobacco | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Wheat, spring (Pacific Northwest states ID, OR, WA only) | 6.0 | 0.1875 |
| Vegetable Crops | | |
| Asparagus | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Brassica, head and stem (Broccoli and Cabbage) | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Brassica, leafy greens | 6.4 | 0.220 |
| Cowpeas, succulent (Tennessee only) | 6.0 | 0.1875 |
| Dry Beans & Peas | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Fruiting Vegetables and Okra(except cucurbits) | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Horseradish | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Lima beans, succulent (Tennessee only) | 6.0 | 0.1875 |
| Melons | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Rhubarb | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Strawberry | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Succulent Peas | 6.0 | 0.1875 |
| Turnips | 8.0 | 0.25 |
| Oil Crops | | |
| Flax | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Mint | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Turf | | |
| Sod Production | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Permanent Crops | | |
| Berries | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Citrus | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Grapes | 12.0 | 0.375 |
| Tree nuts | 12.0 | 0.375 |

*The total allowed usage per twelve-month period includes all applications made to the field per twelve-month interval. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments, planting time and all in-season treatments. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS (14.0)

The following Table 4 shows the minimum interval in months from the time of the last Bandolier application until Bandolier treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed. When Bandolier is tank mixed with another herbicide, refer to the partner label for recropping instructions, following the directions that are most restrictive.

For all other crops not listed below, the rotational interval is a minimum of 12 months. Some crops have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after a Bandolier application due to potential crop injury. A representative bioassay of the field shall be completed with the rotational crop to accurately determine the planned crop's sensitivity to sulfentrazone.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

Table 4

| Crop | Interval (Months) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Alfalfa | 12 |
| Asparagus | Anytime |
| Barley | 4 |
| Berries | Anytime |
| Brassica, head and stem (Broccoli | Anytime |

| | |
|--|---------|
| and Cabbage) | |
| Brassica, leafy greens | Anytime |
| Canola | 24 |
| Cereal Grains (Buckwheat, Oats, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Teosinte, Wild Rice) | 12 |
| Citrus | Anytime |
| Corn, Field | 10 |
| Corn, Pop | 18 |
| Corn, Sweet | 18 |
| Cotton | 18 |
| Cowpea, succulent (Tennessee only) | Anytime |
| Dry Shell Peas and Beans | Anytime |
| Flax | Anytime |
| Fruting Vegetables (except cucurbits) | Anytime |
| Grapes | Anytime |
| Horseradish | Anytime |
| Lima beans, succulent (Tennessee only) | Anytime |
| Melons | Anytime |
| Mint | Anytime |
| Peanuts | Anytime |
| Potatoes | Anytime |
| Rhubarb | Anytime |
| Rice | 10 |
| Rye | 4 |
| Sorghum | 10 * |
| Soybeans | Anytime |
| Strawberry | Anytime |
| Succulent peas | Anytime |
| Sugar Beets | 36 |
| Sugarcane | Anytime |
| Sunflowers | Anytime |
| Sunflower subgroup 20B | Anytime |
| Sweet Potatoes | 12 |
| Triticale | 4 |
| Tobacco | Anytime |
| Tree nuts | Anytime |
| Turf | Anytime |
| Turnips | Anytime |
| Wheat | 4 |
| Wheat, spring (Pacific Northwest only) | Anytime |

*Sorghum – 18-month rotation for rates above 8.0 oz/acre
 **For all other crops not listed, the rotation interval is a minimum of 12 months.

BAND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-------------|
| Band Width Inches | X | Broadcast Rate Per Acre | = | Band Rate |
| Row Width Inches | | | | |
| Band Width Inches | X | Broadcast Volume Per Acre | = | Band Volume |
| Row Width Inches | | | | |

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

BANDOLIER may be applied alone, or in tank mixtures with other herbicides for the control of additional weed species. Mixtures with some other pesticides have not been tested. Conduct appropriate compatibility tests prior to tank mixing with other pesticides. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the tank mix partner label.

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide residues before preparing BANDOLIER spray mixtures. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of the product or products previously applied.

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For best results fill spray tank with one half of the volume of clean water needed for the field to be treated. Start agitation system. Prepare a slurry of BANDOLIER in a clean container using clean water. Slowly add the BANDOLIER/water slurry to the spray tank. Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. Continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a uniform spray solution. Make sure BANDOLIER is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

Use the BANDOLIER spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the BANDOLIER spray mixture remaining in the tank.

Do not premix BANDOLIER spray solutions in nurse tanks.

If BANDOLIER is tank mixed with other herbicides, all additional directions, restrictions and precautions for the tank mixture herbicides must be followed.

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

As soon as possible after spraying BANDOLIER and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned to avoid potential crop affects using the following procedure. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with BANDOLIER as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high-pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.
2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with BANDOLIER spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of BANDOLIER remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.

Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

WEEDS LIST

When BANDOLIER is applied in accordance with the Application information and the specific crop use directions, BANDOLIER applied alone or in listed tank mixtures will provide control of the following weeds. Refer to the specific crop section.

Table 5

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Amaranth, livid | <i>Amaranthus lividus</i> |
| Amaranth, Palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> |
| Amaranth, Powell | <i>Amaranthus Powell II</i> |
| Amaranth, spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> |
| Amaranth, spleen | <i>Amaranthus dubius</i> |
| Anoda, spurred | <i>Anoda cristata</i> |
| Bedstraw, catchweed | <i>Galium aparine</i> |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryeafolia</i> |
| Copperleaf, Virginia | <i>Acalypha virginica</i> |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> |
| Crabgrass, smooth | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> |
| Crabgrass, Southern | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> |
| Croton, tropic | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> |
| Crownbeard, golden | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> |

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| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cupgrass, wooly | <i>Erichloa villosa</i> |
| Cyperus, hedgehog | <i>Cyperus compressus</i> |
| Daisy, American | <i>Eclipta alba</i> |
| Devilsclaw | <i>Proboscidea louisiana</i> |
| Dock, curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> |
| Filaree, redstem | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> |
| Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> |
| Galinsoga, hairy | <i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |
| Groundcherry, clammy (seedling) | <i>Physalis heterophylla</i> |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf | <i>Physalis angulata</i> |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Lettuce, miners | <i>Montia perfoliata</i> |
| Mallow, common | <i>Malva neglecta wall r.</i> |
| Mayweed, Chamomile | <i>Anthemis cotula l.</i> |
| Milkweed, honeyvine | <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea integruscula</i> |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea hederacea</i> |
| Morningglory, palmleaf | <i>Ipomoea wrightii</i> |
| Morningglory, purple | <i>Ipomoea turbinata</i> |
| Morningglory, red | <i>Ipomoea, coccinea L.</i> |
| Morningglory, scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> |
| Morningglory, smallflower | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> |
| Morningglory, tall | <i>Ipomoea, purpurea</i> |
| Mustard, tumble | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> |
| Nightshade, black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> |
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Orchardgrass | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> |
| Panicum, fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> |
| Plantain, blackseed | <i>Plantago rugelii decne</i> |
| Plantain, narrow-leaved | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> |
| Poorjoe | <i>Diodia teres</i> |
| Porophyllum | <i>Porophyllum rederale</i> |
| Poinsettia, wild | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> |
| Redweed | <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> |
| Sedge, annual | <i>Carex spp.</i> |
| Senna, coffee | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> |
| Sheperdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| Sida, prickly | <i>Sida spinosa</i> |
| Sida, Southern | <i>Sida acuta</i> |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> |
| Smartweed, PA (seedling) | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> |
| Smellmellon | <i>Cucumis melo</i> |
| Starbur, bristly | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> |
| Stinkgrass | <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> |
| Toadflax, yellow | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> |
| Tassleflower, red | <i>Emilio sonchifolia</i> |
| Thistle, Russian | <i>Salsola kali</i> |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> |
| Waterhemp, tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i> |
| Waterprimrose, winged | <i>Ludwigia decurrens</i> |
| Witchgrass | <i>Panicum capillare</i> |

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If initial planting of labeled crops fails to produce a stand, only labeled crops for BANDOLIER or the tank mix partner; whichever is most restrictive, may be planted. Do not retreat field with BANDOLIER or other herbicide containing sulfentrazone. Do not plant

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treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the Rotational Crop Guidelines on this label. When replanting use minimum soil tillage to preserve the herbicide barrier and achieve maximum weed control.

ROW CROPS

CORN (Field Corn, Seed Corn, Popcorn) (For Use Only with GMO Varieties Tolerant to PPO Herbicides)

Table 6

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Corn) Fall, Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------------|
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 5.25 |
| 1.5-3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.75 |
| >3 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.75 | 6.0 – 8.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Preplant (Fall Applications)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment prior to corn planting the following spring.

BANDOLIER can be used alone or in a tank mixture with other herbicides to control susceptible broadleaves, sedges and grasses in corn. Apply BANDOLIER in conventional tillage or conservation tillage (reduced tillage or no-tillage) cropping systems using rates listed in the Table 6. BANDOLIER should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this operation can destroy the herbicide barrier allowing weed escapes to occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on corn. Select the correct BANDOLIER use rate for corn from the Table 6 for your soil type and organic matter. Due to the extended period of time between the fall application and corn planting, the use rate of BANDOLIER should be the mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

BANDOLIER may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds in conventional and conservation tillage systems. BANDOLIER can be applied from 45 days prior to planting until 3 days after planting as a preemergence broadcast or banded soil application if corn seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. For preemergence applications 14 to 45 days prior to planting, use the mid to high rate in the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in Table 6. BANDOLIER can be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in corn. To control insect pests such as cutworm or armyworm that may be present, BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with insecticides including Mustang Max or Capture 2EC. If dry conditions persist following preemergence application of BANDOLIER, a shallow incorporation may be needed to activate the herbicide. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide in conjunction with BANDOLIER as needed. When planting into soil treated preplant with BANDOLIER, minimize soil disturbance to maintain the herbicide barrier on the soil surface to achieve maximum weed control. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated

BANDOLIER may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage corn. BANDOLIER should be shallowly incorporated or mixed thoroughly into the soil to a maximum depth of 2 inches using a correctly adjusted implement such as a field cultivator, field finisher or disk harrow. Incorporating BANDOLIER deeper than 2 inches may result in inconsistent weed control. Use the appropriate rate from Table 6 for the soil texture, organic matter, and pH level of the soil. BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other soil-applied herbicides and insecticides labeled for preplant incorporation in corn. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

BANDOLIER may be applied more than once to the same crop in split or sequential applications to provide season-long control of difficult-to-control existing or late emerging weeds.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is

important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

FALLOW OR POST HARVEST BURNDOWN

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall following crop harvest or in existing fallow fields of asparagus, cabbage, corn, dry shell peas and beans, horseradish, limas, mint, peanuts, potatoes, soybeans, sugarcane, sunflowers and tobacco.

Table 7

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Fallow or Post Harvest Burndown) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Fall and Spring Fallow Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 3.0 – 3.75 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 5.25 |
| 1.5-3.0 | 3.75 – 5.25 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.75 |
| >3 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 8.0 | 5.25 – 8.0 |
| Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range. | | | |

Fall Application (MN, ND, SD, MT, CO, NE, WY, ID, WA, OR, WI, MI)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall following crop harvest or in existing fallow fields to control or suppress weeds the following season. The BANDOLIER Rotational Crop Guidelines in Table 4 must be followed if crops are planted the next season. BANDOLIER should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application because this activity may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with herbicides to control emerged weeds. Sequential applications may be needed depending on weed size. In situations where weed size may interfere with BANDOLIER reaching the soil surface, a separate burndown application prior to the application of BANDOLIER will be required. Use listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with BANDOLIER, or sequential applications as needed. Higher aerial spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or canopy.

BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other herbicides. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Spring Preemerge Application

BANDOLIER may be applied as a fallow treatment early in the spring provided the application is made prior to weed emergence, and adequate moisture is available to activate the BANDOLIER. Follow the same use rate recommendations and application guidelines listed under the Fall Application section above.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Filaree, redstem | Pigweed, redroot |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Pigweed, smooth |
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Morningglory, tall | Waterhemp, tall |
| Nightshade, Eastern Black | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section of this label.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is

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important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Use Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 lb active) per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

PEANUTS

Southeastern United States Only (AL, GA, MS, NC, SC, VA)

Apply BANDOLIER alone or in combination with other registered herbicides for the control of key grass and broadleaf weeds in peanut production. Refer to the information below for specific use directions. BANDOLIER is registered for use on peanuts only in the following states: AL, GA, MS, NC, SC and VA.

Application Instructions

BANDOLIER may be preplant incorporated (to a depth no greater than 2 inches) up to 14 days prior to planting. Alternatively, BANDOLIER may be applied to the soil surface at planting, or within 12 hours after planting. Incorporation of BANDOLIER deeper than 2 inches can result in adverse crop response and/or inconsistent weed control. Do not use BANDOLIER for "at-crack" type applications or apply to exposed peanut tissue. Such use can result in significant adverse crop response. For optimum performance, a combination of BANDOLIER plus a grass herbicide labeled for peanuts is recommended. Under conditions of exceptionally high weed populations or when weeds not controlled by BANDOLIER are anticipated, the use of suitable post-emergent peanut herbicides is recommended. Broadcast apply the correct BANDOLIER use rate from the tables below, in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre of finished spray. Banded BANDOLIER application rates must be adjusted in proportion to the broadcast rate.

BANDOLIER Use Rates and Weeds Controlled in Coarse Soils¹

When applied, as directed, at 4.8 fluid ounces (0.15 pound active ingredient) per acre, BANDOLIER will provide:

Control of the listed weeds.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Amaranth, spleen | Jimsonweed |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | Lambsquarters, common |
| Croton, tropic | Morningglory, entireleaf |
| Crownbeard, golden | Morningglory, red |
| Devilsclaw | |

When applied, as directed, at 6.4 fluid ounces (0.2 pound active ingredient) per acre, BANDOLIER will provide:

Control of the listed weeds.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| All the weeds controlled at 4.8 fl. ozs. plus: | |
| Amaranthus, Palmer | Morningglory, smallflower |
| Crabgrass, large | Poinsettia, wild ² |
| Crabgrass, Southern | Redweed |
| Eclipta | Senna, coffee |
| Goosegrass | Signalgrass, broadleaf |
| Morningglory, pitted | Smartweed, PA (seedling) |

When applied, as directed, at 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active ingredient) per acre, BANDOLIER will provide:

Control of the listed weeds.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| All the weeds controlled at 6.4 fl. ozs. plus: | |
| Anoda, spurred | Purslane, common |
| Cocklebur, common | Sida, prickly |
| Nutsedge, yellow | Starbur, prickly |
| Nutsedge, purple ³ | |

¹Use rates are BANDOLIER fluid ounces per acre. Specified weeds are controlled in coarse (sand and loamy sand) soils. Medium and fine soils (sandy loam, clay loam, clay) or soils with organic matter greater than 1.0% should use the next higher rate in the table above. The next higher rate for 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ai) should not exceed 9.6 fluid ounces (0.3 lb ai) per acre.

² Controls initial and several continuing flushes (germinations) of wild poinsettia.

³ Purple nutsedge activity is based on preplant incorporated applications of BANDOLIER. Pre-emergence surface applications may provide control (>85%) under certain circumstances. Otherwise, purple nutsedge will be partially controlled (71 to 84%).

In soils with pH greater than 7, use the next lower BANDOLIER application rate. Irrigation with alkaline (pH 8 to 9) water can result in adverse crop response. The extent of crop response is dependent on BANDOLIER application rate, soil type (including %OM and pH), timing (after BANDOLIER application relative to crop emergence), amount and pH of irrigation water. Do not irrigate with water greater than pH 9.

After peanuts are established (4" to 6" across in size), the alkalinity of irrigation water has minimal impact on crop growth.

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

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Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 9.6 fluid ounces (0.3 lb ai) of BANDOLIER per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.
 Do not feed treated peanut forage or peanut hay to livestock.
Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
 Do not irrigate with water having a pH higher than 9.
 Do not apply at cracking time.

POTATOES

Table 8

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Potatoes) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Preemergence Application | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 5.25 |
| 1.5-3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.0 |
| >3 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 5.25 – 6.75 | 6.0 – 8.0 |

*Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
 Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Ground and Aerial Applications

Apply BANDOLIER by aerial application as a preemergence treatment following planting and after dragoff, but prior to potato emergence. Optimum performance can be achieved if BANDOLIER is applied to the soil surface and either rainfall or overhead irrigation is used to activate the product. If no moisture is received within 7 days following application in areas without irrigation, a shallow incorporation (less than 2 inches) may be needed prior to weed and potato emergence to activate the product. Select the appropriate use rate based on soil texture and organic matter as shown in Table 8 above. For control of emerged weeds at the time of the BANDOLIER application, an appropriate burndown herbicide and adjuvants labeled for potatoes may be tankmixed with BANDOLIER to control these weeds. Do not apply BANDOLIER if the potatoes have emerged from the soil as undesirable crop response may occur. BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with other soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in potatoes to improve weed management and increase weed control spectrum.

Apply BANDOLIER in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray by ground application and 5 gallons of spray by air.

Chemigation Applications

BANDOLIER may be applied to potatoes through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Apply BANDOLIER prior to potato emergence using sufficient water (0.25 to 0.5 inch per acre) to provide thorough soil surface coverage, but to avoid runoff of irrigation water. BANDOLIER may be applied with other products labeled for chemigation use in potatoes.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a BANDOLIER soil application may significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial BANDOLIER application rate, application timing, amount and pH of irrigation water; the sensitivity of the crop and the crop growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with advances in the crop growth stage.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Amaranth, Palmer | Nightshade, Eastern black |
| Filaree, redstem | Pigweed, redroot |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Pigweed, smooth |
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Morningglory, tall | Waterhemp, tall |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

Potato varieties may vary in their response to herbicide applications. When using BANDOLIER on an untested variety, always determine the crop tolerance before planting. Some potato varieties, including Sangre, Shepody and Snowden, have shown sensitivity to BANDOLIER. Caution should be used when planting these varieties on marginal coarse soils.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not apply BANDOLIER after potato emergence from the soil as undesirable crop response may occur.

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

SOYBEANS

Table 9

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Soybeans) | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|
| Fall, Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1.5-3 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 |
| >3 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 – 12.0 | 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Ground and Aerial Applications

Apply BANDOLIER in conventional tillage, conservation tillage, reduced tillage or no-tillage cropping systems using rates listed in the BANDOLIER Use Rate Table 9. BANDOLIER may be applied with ground or aerial sprayers calibrated to deliver a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray by ground application and 5 gallons of finished spray by air. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage.

Preplant Incorporated and Preemergence Applications

BANDOLIER can be applied prior to planting or up to 3 days after planting. When applications after planting are delayed greater than 3 days after planting, injury may occur if seeds are germinating. BANDOLIER may be applied preemergence or preplant incorporated. For preplant incorporated applications, incorporation must be uniform and no deeper than 2 inches. Improper soil incorporation may result in erratic weed control and/or crop injury. BANDOLIER applied near or after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. BANDOLIER can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled soybean herbicides. BANDOLIER may be followed by labeled postemergence soybean herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using BANDOLIER in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

Fall Applications

BANDOLIER may be applied as a fall treatment to the stubble of harvested crops for the burndown of existing vegetation and preemergence control of labeled weeds the following spring in no-till and conservation tillage production systems. Fall applications of BANDOLIER must be made in weed control programs that include, as needed, spring applications of preplant, preemergence or postemergence herbicides for the following crop season. BANDOLIER can be applied to the stubble of a harvested crop in no-till or to the soil surface of conservation tillage fields after harvest when the sustained soil temperature is 55 degrees F and falling at a soil depth of 4 inches. Apply after September 30 in those areas North of Interstate 90 and after October 15 in those areas North of Interstate 70. Do not apply BANDOLIER as a fall treatment South of Interstate 70. Applications to ridge till production systems must be made after the formation of ridges or bedded. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, utilize a tank mixture with a suitable burndown herbicide at labeled rates. Fall applied burndown treatments should be made with a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to achieve adequate coverage of the weeds being treated. When making burndown applications to emerged weeds, the addition of adjuvants such as COC or MSO to the spray mixture can be used to enhance the burndown activity of the application.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Amaranth, Palmer | Nightshade |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | Pigweed, spp. |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Sida, prickly |

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| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, spp. | Waterhemp, spp. |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

When applying BANDOLIER with other registered herbicides, refer to specific label information on precautions, instructions, limitations, application methods and timings, and weeds controlled.

BANDOLIER is especially effective against a wide range of economic broadleaf and grass weeds. The same processes that sulfentrazone affects in these weeds can, under certain conditions, be affected in soybeans. These conditions include high pH (7.5 and above), cool weather, prolonged and excessive moisture, seedling diseases, and any other condition, including poor agronomic practices, that are unfavorable to vigorous crop growth. Such effects in soybeans are often observed as stunting and discoloration. The duration of these effects are somewhat dependent on the duration of the adverse growing conditions. These effects lessen and generally diminish with the return to normal growing conditions.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 lbs active) per acre of BANDOLIER per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

Do not apply after crop seed germination.

SUGARCANE

Table 10

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Sugarcane) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Planting Time and Lay-by Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1.5-3 | 6.0 – 8.3 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 |
| >3 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 – 12.0 | 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Apply BANDOLIER as a broadcast or banded preemerg soil applied treatment for the control of broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in sugarcane. Refer to the BANDOLIER Product Use Rate Section and Table 10 for specific use information.

Planting Time Applications

Apply BANDOLIER preemerg to newly planted or ratoon sugarcane. Use the higher rate on clay soils and/or soils with organic matter content higher than 2 percent. Apply either by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray per acre or by ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray per acre. BANDOLIER may be applied with other herbicides registered for use in sugarcane.

Aerial Applications

BANDOLIER may be applied by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre. BANDOLIER may be applied with other herbicides or insecticides registered for aerial application in sugarcane.

Lay-by Applications

Apply BANDOLIER as a directed spray to sugarcane at lay-by timing. Use the higher rate on clay soils and/or soils with organic matter content higher than 2 percent. Apply as a directed spray with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray per acre. BANDOLIER may be applied with other herbicides registered for use in sugarcane.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Morningglory, entireleaf | Morningglory, tall |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Pigweed, red root |
| Morningglory, red | Nutsedge, yellow |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply within 120 days of harvest.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not allow spray to contact crop leaves.

Do not apply more than 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 lbs active) per acre of BANDOLIER per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

SUNFLOWERS

Table 11

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Sunflowers) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Fall, Early Spring Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 3.0 - 3.75 | 3.0 - 4.5 | 3.75 - 5.25 |
| 1.5-3.0 | 3.0 - 4.5 | 3.75 - 6.0 | 4.5 - 6.75 |
| >3 | 3.75 - 6.0 | 4.5 - 6.75 | 6.0 - 8.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Fall Applications (For use only in ND, SD, MT, MN, WY, CO, NE, KS)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment to control or suppress weeds prior to planting the following spring. BANDOLIER should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this can destroy the herbicide barrier and allowing weed escapes to occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tank mixed with other residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on sunflowers or other crops in subgroup 20B. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or paraquat at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER or split application as needed. Select the appropriate rate from Table 11 above within the correct soil type and organic matter range. When applying BANDOLIER in the fall, use a mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

BANDOLIER may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds. BANDOLIER can be applied early preplant prior to planting up to 3 days after planting as a preemerge soil application if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. For preemerge applications greater than 3 weeks prior to planting, use the high rate within the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in the use rate chart above (Table 13). If applying Bandolier to course textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. BANDOLIER can be tank mixed with other preemerge herbicides labeled for sunflowers or other crops in subgroup 20B. If dry conditions persist following preemerge application of BANDOLIER, a shallow incorporation may be needed to incorporate and activate the herbicide. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER or split application as needed.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage. BANDOLIER should be shallowly incorporated in the soil no deeper than 2 inches. Incorporating BANDOLIER deeper than 2 inches can result in inconsistent weed control. Use the appropriate rate from Table 11 above for the soil texture, organic matter, and pH level. BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other soil-applied herbicides labeled for preplant incorporation in sunflowers or other crops in subgroup 20B.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Amaranth, Palmer | Pigweed, red root |
| Filaree, redstem | Pigweed, smooth |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Sida, prickly |
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Morningglory, tall | Waterhemp, tall |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

When applying BANDOLIER to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with BANDOLIER when applications are made early preplant and greater than 14 days before planting.

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. BANDOLIER use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) of BANDOLIER per twelve-month period to sunflowers. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep.

SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP 20B

Calendula, Castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, Euphorbia, Evening primrose, Jojoba, Niger seed, Rose hip, Safflower, Stokes aster, Sunflower, Tallowwood, Tea oil plant, Vernonia, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Table 11

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Sunflower subgroup 20B) | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|
| Fall, Early Spring Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 3.0 - 3.75 | 3.0 - 4.5 | 3.75 - 5.25 |
| 1.5-3.0 | 3.0 - 4.5 | 3.75 - 6.0 | 4.5 - 6.75 |
| >3 | 3.75 - 6.0 | 4.5 - 6.75 | 6.0 - 8.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Fall Applications (For use only in ND, SD, MT, MN, WY, CO, NE, KS)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment to control or suppress weeds prior to planting the following spring. BANDOLIER should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this can destroy the herbicide barrier and allowing weed escapes to occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tank mixed with other residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on sunflowers or other crops in subgroup 20B. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or paraquat at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER or split application as needed. Select the appropriate rate from Table 11 above within the correct soil type and organic matter range. When applying BANDOLIER in the fall, use a mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

BANDOLIER may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds. BANDOLIER can be applied early preplant prior to planting up to 3 days after planting as a preemergence soil application if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. For preemergence applications greater than 3 weeks prior to planting, use the high rate within the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in the use rate chart above (Table 13). If applying Bandolier to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. BANDOLIER can be tank mixed with other preemergence herbicides labeled for sunflowers or other crops in subgroup 20B. If dry conditions persist following preemergence application of BANDOLIER, a shallow incorporation may be needed to incorporate and activate the herbicide.

If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER or split application as needed.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage. BANDOLIER should be shallowly incorporated in the soil no deeper than 2 inches. Incorporating BANDOLIER deeper than 2 inches can result in inconsistent weed control. Use the appropriate rate from Table 11 above for the soil texture, organic matter, and pH level. BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other soil-applied herbicides labeled for preplant incorporation in sunflowers or other crops in subgroup 20B.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Amaranth, Palmer | Pigweed, red root |
| Filaree, redstem | Pigweed, smooth |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Sida, prickly |
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Morningglory, tall | Waterhemp, tall |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

When applying BANDOLIER to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with BANDOLIER when applications are made early preplant and greater than 14 days before planting.

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. BANDOLIER use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) of BANDOLIER per twelve-month period to sunflowers. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep.

TOBACCO (Burley, Flue-Cured and Dark)

Table 12

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Tobacco) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Preemergence and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1.5-3 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 |
| >3 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 – 12.0 | 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

BANDOLIER may be surface applied or preplant incorporated (to a depth no greater than 2 inches) from 14 days to 12 hours days prior to transplanting tobacco. Incorporating BANDOLIER deeper than 2 inches can result in inconsistent weed control.

Broadcast apply the appropriate BANDOLIER rate from Table 12 above, in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water, to the soil prior to transplanting.

Non-Bedded (Fields where raised beds are NOT formed prior to transplanting)

Perform all accepted cultural practices for land preparation, fertilizer/fungicide incorporation, etc. prior to the application of BANDOLIER. Once the field has been prepared for planting, BANDOLIER may be surface applied or lightly preplant incorporated from 14 days to 12 hours prior to transplanting.

If BANDOLIER is surface applied and it is necessary to remove equipment tracks from the field after application but prior to transplanting, any light finishing equipment may be used providing the soil is not disturbed to a depth greater than 2 inches.

If timely cultivations are not performed following a pre-transplant surface application, reduced/unacceptable weed control may occur in the drill.

Bedded (Fields where raised beds ARE formed PRIOR to transplanting)

Apply BANDOLIER to formed beds as a surface application from 14 days to 12 hours prior to transplanting. If it is customary to drag/knock down beds prior to transplanting, this procedure must be performed prior to the BANDOLIER application.

When incorporating prior to bedding, BANDOLIER must be thoroughly and uniformly incorporated to a depth no greater than 2 inches to avoid concentrating BANDOLIER in the bed.

If initial transplanting fails to produce a uniform stand, tobacco may be replanted. DO NOT re-treat field with a second application of BANDOLIER, or any other herbicide containing sulfentrazone. DO NOT re-bed. Re-transplant into previously formed, treated beds.

For broad spectrum and optimum grass weed control a grass herbicide application will be required.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Amaranthus, livid | Pigweed, redroot |
| Filaree, redstem | Pigweed, smooth |
| Galinsoga, hairy | Sida, prickly |
| Lambsquarters, common | Signalgrass, broadleaf |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Morningglory, tall | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

Poor agronomic practices, unfavorable pH soils, diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, drought or other conditions unfavorable to normal plant growth may adversely effect the growth of tobacco transplants. Weakened transplants may be more susceptible to herbicide response and diseases, particularly under poor drainage or compacted soil conditions or when the soil has been saturated for long periods of time. Contact your State Agricultural Extension Service Specialist for consultation as to the agronomic recommendations suited for your tobacco varieties and local conditions. Temporary stunting of tobacco may occur if transplants are set too shallowly, or if heavy rainfall occurs immediately following transplanting. Splashing of treated soil onto tobacco leaves may cause some localized and inconsequential necrosis. Use sound transplanting practices that insure treated soil will not wash or crust over tobacco plants.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not use on Shade Grown Tobacco

Do not apply BANDOLIER to soils classified as sands containing less than 1% organic matter.

Do not use BANDOLIER in tobacco seeding beds or greenhouses.

Do not apply BANDOLIER post-transplant as unacceptable injury may occur.

Do not perform tillage practices that concentrate BANDOLIER into the bed or crop injury may occur.

Do not apply more than 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 lbs active) per acre of BANDOLIER per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Before applying BANDOLIER to vegetable crops, users, producers, and/or applicators must read and follow the information presented in the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability section on page 2 of this label.

ASPARAGUS

Table 13

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Asparagus) | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Spring Preemergence Applications | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre |
| | Soil Texture |

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| % Organic Matter | <u>Coarse</u> | <u>Medium</u> | <u>Fine</u> |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| <1.5 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1.5-3 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 |
| >3.0 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 – 12.0 | 12.0 |

Refer to the use rate information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Apply BANDOLIER as a broadcast treatment to crowns established for one or more years.

Apply in the spring before the crop and weeds emerge. BANDOLIER should be applied at 4.5 to 12 fluid ounces (0.141 to 0.375 pound active) per acre in 10 to 40 gallons of finished spray per acre. BANDOLIER may be applied with other pesticides registered for use with asparagus.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of :

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Amaranth, Palmer | Nightshade, Eastern black |
| Galinsoga, hairy | Nutsedge, yellow |
| Lambsquarters, common | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Pigweed, smooth |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply within 14 days prior to harvest.

Do not apply more than 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre per 12-month period.

Do not make more than one BANDOLIER application per acre per 12-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

BRASSICA, HEAD AND STEM

Broccoli, Chinese broccoli, brussels sprouts, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard, cauliflower, cavalo broccoli, kohlrabi)

Table 14

| BANDOLIER Herbicide Use Rate Table (Head and Stem Brassica) | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------------|
| Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER Herbicide per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | <u>Coarse</u> | <u>Medium</u> | <u>Fine</u> |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 % | 3.0 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Fall Application or Spring Application)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied in the fall or spring preceding the growing season up to 72 hours prior to transplanting head and stem brassica. BANDOLIER Herbicide should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application as this may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent BANDOLIER Herbicide runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. BANDOLIER Herbicide may be tank mixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or spring or with residual soil herbicides that are labeled

for use on head and stem brassica. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with BANDOLIER Herbicide, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to transplanting head and stem brassica. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be tank mixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in head and stem brassica. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Galinsoga, hairy | Waterhemp, common |
| Lambsquarters, common | Waterhemp, tall |
| Pigweed, redroot | |

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12.0 ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

BRASSICA, LEAFY GREENS

Broccoli raab, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens

Table 15

| BANDOLIER Herbicide Use Rate Table (Leafy Brassica) | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER Herbicide per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 % | 3.0 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 6.4 | 6.0 – 6.4 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 – 6.4 | 6.0 – 6.4 | 6.0 – 6.4 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Fall Application or Spring Application)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied in the fall or spring preceding the growing season up to 72 hours prior to planting leafy brassica. BANDOLIER Herbicide should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application as this may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent BANDOLIER Herbicide runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. BANDOLIER Herbicide may be tank mixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or spring or with residual soil herbicides that are labeled for use on cabbage. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with BANDOLIER Herbicide, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting leafy brassica. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be tank mixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in leafy brassica. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Galinsoga, hairy | Waterhemp, common |
| Lambsquarters, common | Waterhemp, tall |
| Pigweed, redroot | |

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 6.4 fluid ounces (0.20 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

CABBAGE (Transplanted Only)

Table 16

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Cabbage) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 6.0 |
| 1.5-3.0 % | 3.0 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Early Preplant (Fall Application or Spring Application)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the states of MN, ND, SD, MT, CO, NE, WY, ID, WA, OR, WI, or MI only in the fall or spring preceding the growing season to control weeds prior to or up to the planting or transplanting of cabbage. BANDOLIER may be applied in the spring from 60 days prior to planting up to planting time. BANDOLIER should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application as this may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or spring or with residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on cabbage. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with BANDOLIER, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to transplanting of cabbage. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in cabbage. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Transplant Cabbage

BANDOLIER may be applied pre-emergence as a broadcast or banded treatment to transplanted cabbage only. Applications should be made broadcast or banded treatment prior to transplanting. BANDOLIER may be applied as a banded treatment into the row middles within 72 hours after transplanting.

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Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Galinsoga, hairy | Waterhemp, common |
| Lambsquarters, common | Waterhemp, tall |
| Pigweed, redroot | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

DRY SHELLED BEANS AND PEAS

Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus*); bean (*Phaseolus*) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean); bean (*Vigna*) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea moth bean, lentil, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lab lab bean; pea (*Pisum*) (includes field pea) and pigeon pea.

Table 17

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Dry Shelled Beans Peas) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 4.5 |
| 1.5-3.0 % | 3.0 – 4.5.0 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.0 |
| >3.0 % | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.75 | 5.25 – 8.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Early Preplant and Fall Applications (For use only in ND, SD, MT, MN, WY, CO, NE, KS, WI, MI, OR, ID, WA, OR, MT)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment to control or suppress weeds prior to planting the following spring. BANDOLIER should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this can destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tank mixed with other residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on dry bean and dry peas. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or paraquat at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER or split application as needed. Select the appropriate rate from Table 17 above within the correct soil type and organic matter range. When applying BANDOLIER in the fall, use a mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

BANDOLIER may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds in dry bean and dry peas. BANDOLIER can be applied early preplant prior to planting up to 3 days after planting as a preemerge soil application if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. For preemerge applications greater than 3 weeks prior to planting, use the high rate within the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in the use rate chart above Table 17. If applying Bandolier to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. Spartan BANDOLIER can be tank mixed with other preemerge herbicides labeled for dry bean and dry peas use. If dry conditions persist following preemerge application of BANDOLIER, a shallow incorporation may be needed to incorporate and activate the herbicide. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER application, use a burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER or split application as needed.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage dry bean and dry pea. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. BANDOLIER use rates for PPI applications are similar

to those used in preplant and preemergence applications. BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in dry bean or dry pea. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Amaranth, Palmer | Pigweed, red root |
| Filaree, redstem | Pigweed, smooth |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Sida, prickly |
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Morningglory, tall | Waterhemp, tall |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

When applying BANDOLIER to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with BANDOLIER when applications are made early preplant and greater than 14 days before planting.

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved.

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. BANDOLIER use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) total per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply after crop emerges, or if the seedling is close to the soil surface.

Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

FRUITING VEGETABLES (EXCEPT CUCURBITS) AND OKRA

African eggplant; bush tomato; bell pepper; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; pepper, bell; pepper, nonbell; roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Table 18

| BANDOLIER Herbicide Use Rate Table (Fruiting Vegetables, except cucurbits, and Okra) | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Preplant Applications</i> | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER Herbicide per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 % | 3.0 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 |
| Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories. | | | |
| Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lowest rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range. | | | |

Preplant Applications

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied preemergence as a broadcast or banded treatment on fruiting vegetables. Applications must be made prior to transplant. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use on tomatoes. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to transplanting tomatoes. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use on tomatoes. Use the full, recommended rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Lambsquarters, common | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Nutsedge, yellow | Waterhemp, tall |

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12.0 ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

HORSERADISH

Table 19

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Horseradish) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 - 4.5 | 3.0 - 4.5 | 3.0 - 4.5 |
| 1.5-3.0 % | 4.5 - 6.0 | 6.0 - 8.0 | 6.0 - 8.0 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 - 7.5 | 6.0 - 8.0 | 6.0 - 8.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

BANDOLIER may be applied as an preplant premerge or preplant incorporated treatment by ground in a minimum of 15 gallons of finished spray.

Early Preplant (Fall Application or Spring Application) (MN, ND, SD, MT, CO, NE, WY, ID, WA, OR, WI, MI)

BANDOLIER may be applied in the fall or spring preceding the growing season to control or suppress weeds prior to or up to the planting of horseradish. BANDOLIER may be applied in the spring from 60 days prior to planting up to planting. BANDOLIER should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application as this may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes may occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent BANDOLIER runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or spring or with residual soil herbicides that are labeled for use on horseradish. Use listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with BANDOLIER, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

BANDOLIER may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting of horseradish. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. BANDOLIER can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use on horseradish. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and

rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Pre-Emergence (PRE)

BANDOLIER may be applied pre-emergence as a broadcast or banded treatment on horseradish. Applications should be made broadcast prior to planting, broadcast soon after planting but at least 5 days before crop emergence. BANDOLIER may be applied as a banded treatment into the row middles after crop emergence. Use the higher BANDOLIER rates on clay soils and/or soils with greater than 1% organic matter. BANDOLIER may be applied with other pesticides registered for use on horseradish.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Lambsquarters, common | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Nutsedge, yellow | Waterhemp, tall |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

MELONS

Citron melon, muskmelon, watermelon

Table 20

| BANDOLIER Herbicide Use Rate Table (Melons) | | | |
|--|---|------------|-------------|
| Preemergence Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER Herbicide per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 3.0 – 3.75 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 5.25 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.8 |
| >3.0 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.8 | 6.0 – 8.0 |
| Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range. | | | |

Preemergence

BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied 48 hours prior to planting to anytime after planting but before seedlings have emerged. BANDOLIER Herbicide applied after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled melon herbicides. BANDOLIER Herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence melon herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using BANDOLIER Herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Lambsquarters, common | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Nutsedge, yellow | Waterhemp, tall |

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to

observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 ounces (0.25 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

STRAWBERRY

Table 21

| BANDOLIER Herbicide Use Rate Table (Strawberry) | | | |
|--|---|-------------|------------|
| Preemergence Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER Herbicide per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5.0 | 3.0 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 % | 3.0 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lowest rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Preemergence

BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied prior to planting and before seedlings have emerged. BANDOLIER Herbicide applied after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled strawberry herbicides. BANDOLIER Herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence strawberry herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using BANDOLIER Herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Corn spurry | Pineapple weed |
| Field Pansy | Prostrate knotweed |
| Groundsel, common | Sheperdspurse |
| Ladysthumb | Waterhemp, common |
| Lambsquarters, common | Waterhemp, tall |
| Mayweed | White Campion |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Wild buckwheat |
| Nutsedge, yellow | Yellow nutsedge |
| Pigweed, redroot | Yellow woodsorrel |

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12 ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.

LIMA BEANS, SUCCULENT (TENNESSEE ONLY)

Table 22

| Bandolier Herbicide Use Rate Table (Succulent Lima Beans (Tennessee only)) | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|
| Preemergence Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces Bandolier Herbicide per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 2.25 – 3.75 | 3.0 – 6.0 | 3.75 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.0 |
| >3.0 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 5.25 – 6.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Preemergence (37.1)

Bandolier Herbicide may be applied to succulent lima beans as a preemergence treatment at 6.0 fluid ounces (0.1875 pounds active) per acre. Applications should be made with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, Bandolier Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | Pigweed, smooth |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | |

Precautions

When applying Bandolier Herbicide to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with Bandolier Herbicide when applications are made early preplant and greater than 14 days before planting.

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. Bandolier Herbicide use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of Bandolier Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, Bandolier Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with Bandolier Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Bandolier Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 6 ounces (0.1875 pound active) per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial Spartan application.

Do not apply to coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate.

COWPEAS, SUCCULENT (TENNESSEE ONLY)

Table 23

| Bandolier Herbicide Use Rate Table (Succulent Cowpeas (Tennessee only)) | | | |
|--|---|------------|------------|
| Preemergence Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces Bandolier Herbicide per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 2.25 – 3.75 | 3.0 – 6.0 | 3.75 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.0 |
| >3.0 | 3.75 – 6.0 | 4.5 – 6.0 | 5.25 – 6.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Preemergence

Bandolier Herbicide may be applied to succulent cowpeas as a preemergence treatment at 6.0 fluid ounces (0.1875 pounds active) per acre. Applications should be made with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, Bandolier Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | Pigweed, smooth |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | |

Precautions

When applying Bandolier Herbicide to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with Bandolier Herbicide when applications are made early preplant and greater than 14 days before planting.

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. Bandolier Herbicide use rates should be reduced in those areas. If applying Bandolier to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of Bandolier Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, Bandolier Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with Bandolier Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Bandolier Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 6 ounces (0.1875 pound active) per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial Spartan application.

Do not apply to coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate.

SUCCULENT PEAS (37.0)

Cajanus cajan (includes pigeon pea); *Cicer* spp. (includes chickpea and garbanzo bean); *Lens culinaris* (lentil); *Pisum* spp. (includes dwarf pea, garden pea, green pea, English pea, field pea, and edible pod pea)

Table 18

| Bandolier Herbicide Use Rate Table (Succulent Peas) Preemergence Applications | | | |
|--|---|------------|------------|
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces Bandolier Herbicide per acre | | |
| % Organic Matter | Soil Texture | | |
| | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5 | 2.25 - 3.75 | 3.0 - 6.0 | 3.75 - 6.0 |
| 1.5 - 3.0 | 3.0 - 4.5 | 3.75 - 6.0 | 4.5 - 6.0 |
| >3.0 | 3.75 - 6.0 | 4.5 - 6.0 | 5.25 - 6.0 |
| Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range. | | | |

Preemergence (37.1)

Bandolier Herbicide may be applied to succulent peas as a preemergence treatment at 6.0 fluid ounces (0.1875 pounds active) per acre. Applications should be made with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, Bandolier Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | Pigweed, smooth |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | |

Precautions

When applying Bandolier Herbicide to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with Bandolier Herbicide when applications are made early preplant and greater than 14 days before planting.

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved.

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. Bandolier Herbicide use rates should be reduced in those areas. If applying Bandolier to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of Bandolier Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, Bandolier Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with Bandolier Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Bandolier Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 6 ounces (0.1875 pound active) per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial Bandolier Herbicide application.

Do not apply to coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not incorporate.

OIL CROPS
FLAX (38.0)

Table 23

| BANDOLIER Herbicide Use Rate Table (Flax) | | | |
|--|---|------------|------------|
| Fall, Early Preplant and Preemergence Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER Herbicide per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 2.25 – 3.0 | 3.0 – 4.5 | 3.0 – 6.0 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 % | 3.0 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 9.0 |
| >3.0 % | 6.0 – 9.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 | 6.0 – 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lowest rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Fall Applications (For use only in ND, SD, MT, MN, WY, CO, NE, KS)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment to control or suppress weeds prior to planting flax the following spring. BANDOLIER Herbicide should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this can destroy the herbicide barrier and allow weed escapes to occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER Herbicide runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER Herbicide application, use a labeled burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER Herbicide or a sequential application as needed. Select the appropriate rate from the Table above within the correct soil type and organic matter range. When applying BANDOLIER Herbicide in the fall, use a mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

BANDOLIER Herbicide may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds in flax. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied early preplant prior to planting up to 3 days after planting as a preemerge soil application if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. BANDOLIER Herbicide applied after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. For preemerge applications greater than 3 weeks prior to planting, use the mid to high rate within the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in the use rate chart above. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled flax herbicides. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. BANDOLIER Herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence flax herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. If dry conditions persist following preemerge application of BANDOLIER Herbicide, weed control may be poor. If weeds are emerged at the time of BANDOLIER Herbicide application, use a burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with BANDOLIER Herbicide or split application as needed. When using BANDOLIER Herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

Preemergence

BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied prior to planting to anytime after planting but before seedlings have emerged. BANDOLIER Herbicide applied after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. BANDOLIER Herbicide can be applied alone or in

combination with other labeled flax herbicides. BANDOLIER Herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence flax herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using BANDOLIER Herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

When applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | Morningglory, tall |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Nightshade, Eastern black |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | Pigweed, redroot |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Pigweed, smooth |

Precautions

When applying BANDOLIER Herbicide to coarse textured soils, growers are to allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.2 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, hilltops or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. BANDOLIER Herbicide use rates should be reduced to 3.0 oz/A in those areas or BANDOLIER Herbicide should not be used in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER Herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 12 ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per application or per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.
- Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent BANDOLIER Herbicide runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.
- Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep.
- Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.

MINT

Table 24

| BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Mint) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|------|
| For Dormant and New Planting Applications | | | |
| Broadcast Rate | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIER per acre | | |
| | Soil Texture | | |
| % Organic Matter | Coarse | Medium | Fine |
| <1.5% | 4.5 – 6.0 | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1.5 - 3.0 % | 6.0 – 8.0 | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 |
| >3.0 % | 8.0 – 10.1 | 10.1 – 12.0 | 12.0 |

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Dormant Applications

Apply BANDOLIER to established stands of dormant mint after post harvest and/or spring land cultivation has been completed and before emergence of new mint growth.

Split applications of BANDOLIER may be used for preemergence sequential control of winter annuals and summer annuals. Fall applications must be applied after post harvest cultivation has been completed and spring application made after spring cultivation has been completed and before emergence of new mint growth.

Apply BANDOLIER in tank-mixtures with a registered burndown herbicide to control emerged weeds at the time of application. A surfactant is recommended with these tank mixtures to improve control of the emerged weeds.

BANDOLIER may also be applied in tank mixtures with other products registered for use in mint.

New Planting Applications

BANDOLIER may be applied to new mint plantings preemergence to the weeds and mint. The rate of application should be reduced approximately twenty five percent of the rate listed for established plantings for particular soil characteristics. Refer to BANDOLIER Use Rate Table (Table 24) for the appropriate use rate for the soil type and organic matter content. The higher rates in the range are recommended for soils of pH less than 7.0.

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER will provide control of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Amaranth, Powell | Nutsedge, yellow |
| Bedstraw, catchweed | Pigweed, redroot |
| Chamomile, mayweed | Sheperdspurse |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | Toadflax, yellow |
| Lambsquarters, common | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | Waterhemp, common |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | Waterhemp, tall |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Precautions

Applications made to mint that has emerged will result in severe injury to exposed plant tissue.

Apply only to healthy mint fields. Applications to mint under stress from disease, pests and cultural or environmental conditions may result in crop injury.

Moisture in the form of rainfall or overhead irrigation is required after application to activate the herbicide

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Apply BANDOLIER only to dormant mint or new mint plantings before new growth emerges.

Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

PERMANENT CROPS

CITRUS FRUIT, TREE NUTS, GRAPES and BERRIES

Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10): Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Preharvest Interval: 3 days

Grapes: Wine, Raisin, Table and Juice, Amur river grape

Preharvest Interval: 3 days

Berries (Crop Group 13-07): aronia berry; bayberry; bearberry; bilberry; blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Orgeon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; buffaloberry; che; Chilean guava; chokecherry; cloudberry; cranberry; highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry; maypop; mountain pepper berries; mulberry; muntries; native currant; partridgeberry; phalsa; pincherry; rasperry, black and red; riberry; salal; schisandra berry; sea buckthorn; serviceberry; wild rasperry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Preharvest interval: 3 days

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14): Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Pistachio and Walnut (Black and English),

Preharvest Interval: 3 days

APPLICATION INFORMATION

BANDOLIER should be applied as a uniform broadcast soil application to orchard and vineyard floors and to berry beds and furrows or as a uniform band application directed to the base of the trunk in trees and vines and to the base of the berry and beds in berry's to provide preemergence control of weeds in Table 23.

For best control, BANDOLIER should be applied when there are no weeds present or a postemergence herbicide is tank mixed to eliminate emerged weeds.

For broadcast applications, a single application of BANDOLIER should be made at 4 to 12 fl oz per acre (0.125 to 0.375 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 lb ai) per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin when the initial application of BANDOLIER is applied.

For improved weed management, BANDOLIER can be applied in a tank mixture with other preemergence and postemergence burndown herbicides. Refer to the tank mix partner's labels for additional restrictions, including minimum spray volumes and crops in which they are labeled. Burndown herbicides may include, but are not limited to, Aim, Shark, Rage D-Tech, glyphosate, paraquat, Rely, and 2,4-D. Do not tank mix with Chateau® herbicides (flumioxazin) or with other products containing sulfentrazone.

When applied as a banded treatment (50% band or less), refer to formula in chart below for rate and volume. BANDOLIER may be applied twice per year. Do not apply more than 12 fl oz product per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) on a broadcast application basis per year. Allow a minimum of 60 days between applications, unless otherwise specified on the label or separate published FMC recommendations.

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|---|-------------|
| Band Width Feet | X | Broadcast Rate Per Acre | = | Band Rate |
| Row Width Feet | | | | |
| Band Width Feet | X | Broadcast Volume Per Acre | = | Band Volume |
| | | | | |

A minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre should be used to ensure uniform spray coverage. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's spray volume and pressure recommendations for preemergence and postemergence herbicide applications. The spray solution should have a pH between 5.0 and 9.0.

BANDOLIER should only be applied to crops that have been established for one full growing season and are in good health and vigor. Avoid contact of the spray solution on the green bark of trunks of young vines and trees by wrapping the trunk with a nonporous wrap, grow tubes, or wax containers which will keep the spray solution from coming in direct contact with the green tissue. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage and fruit.

Use ground equipment only. Do not apply using an airblast sprayer or by air. Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and the application will be followed by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within two weeks after application. Applications should be timed to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures, especially where drip or micro sprinkler irrigation is used which may not uniformly incorporate the herbicide.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

BANDOLIER is a selective soil-applied herbicide for the control of susceptible broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds found in Tables 23 and 24. Adequate moisture of at least 1/2 inch is required within 14 days after application for optimal control. If adequate rainfall is not received in a timely fashion, irrigate with a minimum of 1/2 inch of water. When activating moisture is delayed, a reduced level of weed control may occur. These escaped weeds can be removed using a burndown herbicide.

Tank mix BANDOLIER with a burndown herbicide and use an appropriate adjuvant when weeds are present at the time of application. Refer to the tank mix partner's product label for the proper use rates by weed sizes. Use the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s).

Residual weed control may be reduced when BANDOLIER is applied where heavy crop trash such as leaves and branches and/or weed residues exists. It is best to rake or blow off the leaves and trash when they fall and prior to the BANDOLIER application.

Do not apply after petal fall unless using a hooded or shielded sprayer to ensure that the spray solution will not come in contact with the crop or foliage.

Permanent Crop Weed List

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-------------|-----------------|
|-------------|-----------------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Amaranth, livid | <i>Amaranthus lividus</i> |
| Amaranth, Palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> |
| Amaranth, Powell | <i>Amaranthus Powell II</i> |
| Amaranth, spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> |
| Amaranth, spleen | <i>Amaranthus dubius</i> |
| Anoda, spurred | <i>Anoda cristata</i> |
| Barnyardgrass, common | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> |
| Bedstraw, catchweed | <i>Galium aparine</i> |
| Bindweed, field | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> |
| Bluegrass, annual | <i>Poa annua</i> |
| Bromegrass species | <i>Bromus spp.</i> |
| Burclover, California | <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> |
| Cheatgrass | <i>Bromus tectorum</i> |
| Cheeseweed species | <i>Malva spp.</i> |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> |
| Clover species | <i>Trifolium spp.</i> |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryeafolia</i> |
| Copperleaf, Virginia | <i>Acalypha virginica</i> |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> |
| Crabgrass, smooth | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> |
| Crabgrass, Southern | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> |
| Croton, tropic | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> |
| Crownbeard, golden | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> |
| Cupgrass, wooly | <i>Erichloa villosa</i> |
| Cyperus, hedgehog | <i>Cyperus compressus</i> |
| Daisy, American | <i>Eclipta alba</i> |
| Devilsclaw | <i>Proboscidea louisiana</i> |
| Dock, curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> |
| Eveningprimrose, cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> |
| Fescue, Red | <i>Fetuca rubra</i> |
| Fiddleneck species | <i>Amsinckia spp.</i> |
| Filaree, broadleaf | <i>Erodium botrys</i> |
| Filaree, redstem | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> |
| Filaree, whitestem | <i>Erodium moschatum</i> |
| Fleabane, hairy | <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> |
| Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> |
| Foxtail, bristly | <i>Setaria verticillata</i> |
| Foxtail, giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> |
| Foxtail, green | <i>Setaria viridis</i> |
| Foxtail, yellow | <i>Setaria glauca</i> |
| Galinsoga, hairy | <i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |
| Goosefoot, nettleleaf | <i>Chenopodium murale</i> |
| Groundcherry, clammy (seedling) | <i>Physalis heterophylla</i> |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf | <i>Physalis angulata</i> |
| Groundsel, common | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> |
| Horseweed (Marestail) | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> |
| Ryegrass, Italian | <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> |
| Johnsongrass | <i>Sorghum halpense</i> |
| Junglerice | <i>Echinochloa colona</i> |
| Knotweed, common | <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Lettuce, miners | <i>Montia perfoliata</i> |
| Lovegrass species | <i>Eragrostis spp.</i> |
| Mallow, common | <i>Malva neglecta wall r.</i> |
| Mallow, little | <i>Malva parviflora</i> |
| Mayweed, Chamomile | <i>Anthemis cotula l.</i> |
| Milkweed, honeyvine | <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea integruscula</i> |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea hederacea</i> |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Morningglory, palmleaf | <i>Ipomoea wrightii</i> |
| Morningglory, purple | <i>Ipomoea turbinata</i> |
| Morningglory, red | <i>Ipomoea, coccinea L.</i> |
| Morningglory, scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> |
| Morningglory, smallflower | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> |
| Morningglory, tall | <i>Ipomoea, purpurea</i> |
| Mullein, turkey | <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> |
| Mustard, Species | <i>Brassica spp.</i> |
| Mustard, tumble | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> |
| Nettle, burning | <i>Urtica urens</i> |
| Nightshade, black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> |
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Orchardgrass | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> |
| Panicum, fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> |
| Pigweed, prostrate | <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> |
| Pigweed, Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> |
| Pineapple-weed | <i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> |
| Plantain, blackseed | <i>Plantago rugelii decne</i> |
| Plantain, narrow-leaved | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> |
| Poorjoe | <i>Diodia teres</i> |
| Porophyllum | <i>Porophyllum rederale</i> |
| Poinsettia, wild | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> |
| Redweed | <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Rocket, London | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> |
| Sandbur | <i>Cenchrus spinifer</i> |
| Sedge, annual | <i>Carex spp.</i> |
| Senna, coffee | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> |
| Sheperdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| Sida, prickly | <i>Sida spinosa</i> |
| Sida, Southern | <i>Sida acuta</i> |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> |
| Smartweed, PA (seedling) | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> |
| Smellmellon | <i>Cucumis melo</i> |
| Sowthistle species | <i>Sonchus spp.</i> |
| Srangletop, red | <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i> |
| Spurge, spotted | <i>Chamaesyce maculate</i> |
| Starbur, bristly | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> |
| Stinkgrass | <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> |
| Toadflax, yellow | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> |
| Tassleflower, red | <i>Emilio sonchifolia</i> |
| Thistle, Russian | <i>Salsola kali</i> |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> |
| Waterhemp, tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i> |
| Waterprimrose, winged | <i>Ludwigia decurrens</i> |
| Willowleaf, panicle-leaf | <i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> |
| Witchgrass | <i>Panicum capillare</i> |

ANNUAL AND PERENNIALSEDGE CONTROL INCLUDING NUTSEDGE

BANDOLIER applied at 12 fluid ounces per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) may provide control or suppression of sedges whether applied preemergence or postemergence to the sedges. Postemergence applications to sedges allow BANDOLIER to be taken into the sedge through the foliage as well as soil uptake through the roots. Soil uptake is the major means of uptake by sedges. Good spray coverage is required for optimum control of sedges especially when applying postemergence to the sedges. Use a quality nonionic surfactant (NIC) at the rate of 0.25% v/v when applying postemergence.

When applied as directed, BANDOLIER will provide control or suppression of the following sedges.

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Kyllinga, green | <i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> |
| Kullinga, false green | <i>Kyllinga gracillima</i> |

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| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Sedge, cylindrical | <i>Cyperus retrorsus</i> |
| Sedge, globe | <i>Cyperus globulosus</i> |
| Sedge, Surinam | <i>Cyperus surinamensis</i> |
| Sedge, Texas | <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> |

Optimum control of purple nutsedge may be obtained using split applications of BANDOLIER. Apply 4-6 fluid ounces per acre followed by a second application to actively growing purple nutsedge. Do not exceed the maximum rate of 12 fluid ounces (0.375 lb ai/A) per season. BANDOLIER symptoms on purple nutsedge will be observed as reduced nutsedge stands, necrosis, chlorosis, and/or stunting. Optimum control may not be observed until the second year after the original treatment.

REPLANTING IN NEW OR ESTABLISHED ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Delay replanting at least 30 days after BANDOLIER applications when replacing trees and vines in newly planted and established orchards and vineyards. Use untreated soil when replanting trees and vines.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of BANDOLIER (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, General BANDOLIER Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions. FMC does not recommend tank mixing this product with other products containing sulfentrazone or other group 14 herbicides as crop injury may occur.

Restrictions

- Use ground equipment only. Do not apply BANDOLIER using airblast sprayers or by air. Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
- Do not apply more than 12 fluid oz product per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) per season.
- Apply to crops that have been growing for at least one full year and are in good condition.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (wrap trunk with non-porous wrap, grow tubes, or wax containers to keep spray solution off of green tissue).
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils where wind may displace the soil, unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- Follow the most restrictive label of tank mix partners including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings and restrictions.
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days
- If two banded treatments are made in a growing season, allow a minimum of 60 days between applications ; however, do not exceed the seasonal maximum use rate.

TURNIPS

Apply 0.25 lbs active ingredient (8 fluid ounces) per acre of sulfentrazone. Make one post emergent application at 46-60 days before harvest. Apply in 10-40 gallons of water per acre.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Galinsoga, hairy | Waterhemp, common |
| Lambsquarters, common | Waterhemp, tall |
| Pigweed, redroot | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weed Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) per acre per 12-month period.
 Do not make more than one BANDOLIER Herbicide application per acre per 12-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER Herbicide application.
 Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
 Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

RHUBARB

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Apply 0.25 lbs active ingredient (8 fluid ounces) per acre of sulfentrazone. Make one post emergent broadcast application (just prior to rhubarb plants breaking dormancy) at 80 (+/-5) days before harvest. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Galinsoga, hairy | Waterhemp, common |
| Lambsquarters, common | Waterhemp, tall |
| Pigweed, redroot | |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weed Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active) per acre per 12-month period.
 Do not make more than one BANDOLIER Herbicide application per acre per 12-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER Herbicide application.
 Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
 Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

WHEAT (SPRING), (Pacific Northwest states- ID, OR, WA only)

Apply 0.188 lbs active ingredient (6.0 fluid ounces) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide. Make one pre plant or pre emergence application at 40-60 days before forage cutting and 120 days before grain harvest. Apply in 10-40 gallons of water per acre. (This use is limited for areas in the Pacific Northwest only)

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, BANDOLIER Herbicide will provide control of :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> |
| Thistle, Russian | <i>Salsola kali</i> |

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weed Controlled section (Table 5) in this label.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 6.0 fluid ounces (0.188 pound active) per acre per season.
 Do not make more than one BANDOLIER Herbicide application per acre per 12-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER Herbicide application.
 Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
 Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Turf Grasses:

(Including Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, Golf Course Fairways and Roughs and Commercial Sod Farms)

BANDOLIER Herbicide is a selective soil applied herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges. When applied according to directions, it will provide control of susceptible species. BANDOLIER Herbicide is formulated as flowable (suspension concentrate) containing four pounds of the active ingredient sulfentrazone per gallon.

The mode of action of BANDOLIER Herbicide involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Observe all instructions, mixing directions, application precautions and other label information of each product when tank mixing with BANDOLIER Herbicide.

BANDOLIER may be applied to established seeded, sodded or sprigged turfgrasses following the second mowing for the control of key grass, sedge and broadleaf weeds. Turf grasses should have developed a good root system, a uniform stand with healthy root systems to fill in the exposed edges prior to application. Turf injury could result from application of this product on turf that is not well established or has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, diseases, chemical, recent harvesting or mechanical influences.

Turf Grass Tolerance

When applied as directed, the following established turf grasses are tolerant to BANDOLIER herbicide at the listed use rates.

Table 25 Tolerant grasses

| Grass Type | Maximum Use Rate*** For Single Application | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| | Fluid Ounces BANDOLIE R Per Acre | Pound Active Ingredient Per Acre |
| Cool Season Grasses ** | | |
| Bentgrass, creeping | 4 | 0.125 |

| | | |
|--|------|----------------|
| Fescue, fine * (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) Fescue, tall * (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) Bluegrass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) Bluegrass, Rough (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) | 4-8 | 0.125- 0.25 |
| Warm Season Grasses ** | | |
| Bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus affinis</i>) Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophioides</i>) Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>) Seashore Paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>) Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>) Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) Bermudagrass Hybrids (Cyn Bluegrass, St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)) | 8-12 | 0.25- 0.375 |

* Applications of BANDOLIER to certain varieties of Chewings Fine Fescue or Tall Fescue may result in undesirable plant response.

** It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars have been evaluated under treatment with BANDOLIER. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on BANDOLIER under specific local conditions.

***Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER Herbicide application.

Applications to Reseeded, Overseeded or Sprigged Areas

Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging may be done following BANDOLIER applications to turfgrasses. If reseeding, overseeding or sprigging is done within 1 month following a BANDOLIER treatment, the establishment of desirable grasses may be inhibited. Overseeding of bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass may be done two (2) to four (4) weeks following a BANDOLIER application provided slight grass plant response can be tolerated.

Optimum reseeding and overseeding results may be obtained with the use of mechanical or power seeding equipment, and where proper soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization practices are followed.

Adjuvant use

Good spray coverage is required for optimum control of weeds. Temporary discoloration of some sod species may result from use of surfactant. Use of surfactants is not recommended.

Postemergence Control of Sedges

BANDOLIER may be applied at the rate of four (4) to twelve (12) fluid ounces per acre to established turf grasses for the control or suppression of sedges. Select the correct BANDOLIER use rate from Table 25.

When applied as directed, BANDOLIER will provide control or suppression of the following sedges.

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kyllinga, green | <i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> |
| Kyllinga, false green | <i>Kyllinga gracillima</i> |
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Sedge, cylindrical | <i>Cyperus retrorsus</i> |
| Sedge, globe | <i>Cyperus globulosus</i> |
| Sedge, Surinam | <i>Cyperus surinamensis</i> |
| Sedge, Texas | <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> |

Purple nutsedge: For optimum control of purple nutsedge, split applications are listed below. Apply 4-8 ounces per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing purple nutsedge is visible. Do not exceed the maximum rate per acre based on the turf variety as listed in Table 25; tolerant grasses.

Split Application Rates for Optimum Purple Nutsedge Control

| Grass Type | First Application (fl. ozs. per acre) | Second Application (fl. ozs. per acre) |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Cool Season Grasses | 2-4 fl. ounces | 2-6 fl. ounces |
| Warm Season Grasses | 4-6 fl. ounces | 4-6 fl. ounces |

Allow 35 days after first application for second application.

Postemergence Control of Grassy Weeds

BANDOLIER will control or suppress specific annual grasses when applied at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre. Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass tolerance in Table 25. Rates lower than 12 fl oz/acre will generally control grasses for at least 60 days. BANDOLIER works best if applied when the annual grasses are small (pre tiller stage) and actively growing.

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |

Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds

BANDOLIER herbicide will control or suppress the weeds listed in the broadleaf chart below when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged. BANDOLIER may be applied at the rate of four (4) to twelve (12) fluid ounces per acre to established turf grasses for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds. Select the correct BANDOLIER use rate from Table 25. For optimum results, BANDOLIER applications should be made shortly after weeds have emerged.

BANDOLIER may be tankmixed with other herbicides, insecticides and fungicides registered for use on turfgrasses. Read and follow the label recommendations of the tank mix partner to determine turfgrass species tolerance, use rates and application requirements. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before use.

When applied as directed, BANDOLIER will provide control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds.

| Broadleaves | Scientific Names |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bittercress | <i>Cardamine spp.</i> |
| Black Medic | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> |
| Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus spp.</i> |
| Carolina geranium | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> |
| Chickweed, mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> |
| Cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla spp.</i> |
| Clover | <i>Trifolium spp.</i> |
| Cudweed | <i>Gnaphalium spp.</i> |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> |
| Dock, curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |
| Evening primrose | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> |
| Fiddleneck | <i>Amsinckia spp.</i> |
| Filaree | <i>Erodium spp.</i> |
| Garlic, wild | <i>Allium vineale</i> |
| Goldenrod | <i>Solidago spp.</i> |
| Ground ivy | <i>Glechema hederasea</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> |
| Knotweed, prostrate | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Lawn burweed | <i>Soliva pterosperma</i> |
| Lespedeza, common | <i>Lespedeza striata</i> |
| Mallow, common | <i>Malva neglecta</i> |
| Onion, wild | <i>Allium canadense</i> |
| Parsley piert | <i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Pigweed, tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> |
| Pineapple weed | <i>Matricaria matricariodes</i> |
| Plantain, buckhorn | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> |
| Puncture weed | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Pusley, Florida | <i>Richardia scabra</i> |
| Redweed | <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> |
| Rocket, London | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> |
| Smartweed, PA | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> |
| Sorrel, red | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> |
| Speedwell | <i>Veronica spp.</i> |
| Spurge, annual | <i>Euphorbia spp.</i> |
| Spurge, prostrate | <i>Euphorbia humistrata</i> |
| Spurge, spotted | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> |
| Star of Bethlehem | <i>Omithogalum umbellatum</i> |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> |
| Violet, wild | <i>Viola pratincola</i> |
| Woodsorrel, creeping | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> |
| Woodsorrel, yellow | <i>Oxalis stricta</i> |

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER application.

Sod production areas must be established three (3) months prior to the initial treatment of BANDOLIER.

Do not apply BANDOLIER to turf grasses not listed on this label.

Do not apply with surfactants

Do not graze or feed forage harvested from BANDOLIER treated areas.

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Do not apply to landscape ornamental plants or ornamental beds.
Do not harvest sod within three (3) months of BANDOLIER application.
Do not apply to golf course putting greens or tees.

Non-CROP USES

For Use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other listed Non-crop Sites.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Utilize a boomless application system or a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Utilize nozzles and boomless sprayer configurations which produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 25 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles or boomless application systems. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Water must be used as the carrier for this product when applied alone, or when tank mixed with other herbicides.

Railroad Rights-of-Way

BANDOLIER Herbicide can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground on railroad rights-of-way, including railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.

Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way

BANDOLIER Herbicide can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground in highway, roadside, pipeline and utility rights-of-way. Such areas would include, but are not limited to, guard rails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, around distribution line poles and in other areas where complete vegetation control is desired.

Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-crop Sites

BANDOLIER Herbicide controls weeds and maintains bare ground in industrial areas including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, along fence rows, and in similar non-crop sites where complete vegetation control is needed.

Method and Rate of Application

For residual control of germinating weeds in non-crop land, apply this product as a broadcast treatment at 8 to 12 fluid ounces (0.25 to 0.375 pounds active ingredient) per acre by ground in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights-of-way only.

DO NOT apply BANDOLIER Herbicide to soils classified as sand with less than 1% Organic Matter.

Use labeled rates of burndown herbicides such as glyphosate, glyphosate - trimesium, diquat, 2,4-D, dicamba, etc. as tank mixtures with BANDOLIER Herbicide. Use recommended adjuvants for the herbicide tank mix partner. For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Timing

For best results, apply BANDOLIER Herbicide alone or in combination with other herbicides for residual control of weeds in late summer, fall, or early spring to insure adequate moisture for soil activation.

Weeds Controlled

This product, when applied at 8 to 12 fluid ounces** per acre, will control the following weeds in non-cropland areas. Use the higher labeled rates to extend length of control. Use the higher rates on sites with fine soil textures and on sites with more than 2% organic matter.

| Weeds Controlled | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name |
| Beggarweed, Florida | Desmodium tortuosum |
| Carpetweed | Mollugo verticillata |
| Chickweed, common | Stellaria media |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | Acalypha ostryifolia |
| Crabgrass species | Digitaria spp. |
| Croton, tropic | Croton glandulosus |
| Daisy, American | Coreopsis grandiflora |
| Dayflower, common | Commelina communis |
| Dayflower, Virginia | Commelina virginica |
| Dock, curly | Rumex crispus |
| Fixweed | Descurainia Sophia |
| Galinsoga, hairy | Galinsoga ciliata |
| Groundcherry, clammy (seedling) | Physallis heterophylla |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf | Physallis angulata |
| Jimsonweed | Datura stramonium |
| Kochia | Kochia scoparia |
| ALS/Triazene Resistant Kochia | Kochia scoparia |

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| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Lambsquarter, common | Chenopodium album |
| Lettuce, wild | Lactuca virosa |
| Mallow, common | Malva neglecta |
| Milkweed, honeyvine | Ampelamus albidus |
| Mexicanweed | Caperonia castanifolia |
| Morningglory species | Ipomoea spp. |
| Mustard species | Brassica spp. |
| Nightshade species | Solanum spp. |
| Nutsedge species | Cyperus spp. |
| Palmer amaranth | Amaranthus palmeri |
| Pigweed, smooth | Amaranthus hybridus |
| Pigweed, redroot | Amaranthus retroflexus |
| Texasweed | Caperonia palustris |
| Thistle, Russian | Salsola iberica |
| Waterhemp, tall | Amaranthus tuberculatus |
| Waterhemp, common | Amaranthus rudis |

**Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 pound active) per acre of BANDOLIER Herbicide per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial BANDOLIER Herbicide application.

LABEL TRACKING INFORMATION

Label Code: 040214

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